THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. B. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Washington Correspondence.

Clipped from the *New York Herald.*

The Boiling of the Political Caldron.

The political caldron here begins to show signs of coming to the boiling point. The bubbles on the surface are more frequent. There is evidently a considerable disturbance of the waters. Well known political hacks, and new men, who are ambitious to become adepts in the wire-working, log rolling, tin-panning and other mysterious arts practiced in the conduct of party conventions and partisan tactics, are coming and going with anxious importance, as if "big with the fate of nations and of words."

The Equanimity of the Administration Undisturbed.

But, after all these family quarrels do not disturb the Presidential equanimity, nor do they find much sympathy on either side just now in other branches of the government. Mr. Johnson is too busy with his reorganization of the Southern States to undertake to settle all the domestic difficulties in the loyal communities.—They ought to be ashamed to bother him with such matters while he has the "weight of Atlas on his shoulders," and is compelled to listen to a thousand applications for pardon per day, one half of them from women, who will not be denied audience. The Secretary of the Treasury is too much occupied with his financial arrangements, and the calculations how to make both ends meet until the next appropriation by Congress, to spend his time in listening to electioneering schemes. All he cares for is to carry the Treasury along right no matter who is Senator or how any State goes. Stanton is wrapped up in the mantle of his own originality. As long as he has a lease on the military power it does not matter to him who is President or Senator, or anything else. In the sublimity of his autocracy he is content to let the outside world take care of itself, and even senators and governors, if they cross his path, may go to—Old Scratch, or to the Old Capitol—about the same thing.—The Postmaster General has not been long enough in the business to be bored to a great extent—The Interior Department is not considered of much account any how; and old Grandmother Welles is never thought of politically. Thus all these political wire-workers are turned over for the time being to the State Department, where they are received with the *suaviter in modo* that characterizes that establishment, and, like beaux surrounding a reigning belle, retire, each one satisfied that he has made a good impression, and has carried his point.

The President oblivious to these Small Matters

The fact is that the administration cares little for these local squabbles. It is engaged upon matters of much greater import. The efforts of the friends of the administration are not unappreciated; but it is presumed that every loyal man, of whatever party antecedents, at the North, and in the loyal States, is a friend of the administration, and there is no time now to talk of party politics. The reorganization of the Southern States, the restoration of integrity to the Union, the redemption of the whole country from the serious losses sustained during the last four years of desolation, are the tasks Andrew Johnson has on hand, and he has addressed himself to them with a singleness of purpose and self sacrificing devotion which challenge admiration.—He will not for a moment be led away from any of these great projects to attend to any petty political contests. It matters not to him who may be elected Senator, or even what party may be successful in a State election. He counts upon the support of the whole loyal people, whether republican or democratic (except the Chase-Sumner faction who don't belong to the people), and he is proceeding with his work with an eye single to the one great result of a perfect restoration of the Union. Called to the executive office without the immediate aid of any party, he is forming a party for himself. He has enunciated plainly his policy and his ideas of reconstruction, or rehabilitation, or reorganization—whatever it may be called. They are plain and unmistakable.—He intends to adhere to them because he believes them to be right. They are the *vade mecum* he has set up for politicians, and those who cannot agree with them are at liberty to oppose them.—He is conscious that their rightfulness will recommend them to the good men of all parties, and whosoever may be Senator or Governor, will rally around him a popular support that will defy and destroy whatever opposition may be offered.

The Cholera in Turkey.

Our Minister at Constantinople officially informs this government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says, had the proper quarantine regulations been enforced at first the introduction of the disease from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to him from the experience at Constantinople, that it will be advisable for the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations.

Mrs R. M. T. Hunter is still at Willard's and professes to have received encouragement concerning her husband's pardon from President Johnson. Bedford Brown, ex-Member of Congress from North Carolina, arrived in town last evening, and stopping at Willard's.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. NO. 22.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
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G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

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REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES
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will be kept constantly on hand.

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au 14 tf

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Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
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VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,)
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—ALSO—

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ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 22 3m.

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NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
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—ALSO—

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A GREAT
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1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
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The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

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WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

W. H. BERNARD, JOHN D. BARRY, BERNARD & BARRY, Editors and Proprietors.
au 9-1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

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Daily, for one year,	$8 00
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Semi Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhhold the price or subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realised the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
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A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. C. BB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4.00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

THE SENTINEL IS AN ADVOCATE of a full, free, but calm, dignified discussion of every question, political, moral, religious, literary, scientific or economical, which immediately or remotely concerns the interests and future weal of the people of North Carolina. We abominate a chimney-corner, a lock-of the-fence policy, as we do everything demagogical, when prudence and good sense do not require strict reticence. Some subjects ought not to be discussed. They are hurtful, and it requires much discrimination at this time to say, what should be discussed. All matters which are deemed *contraband* by the authorities, so far as we know them, we avoid, as we would all matters which would be hurtful to the early recognition of the State or prejudicial to the people.

After due consideration, we give place to-day to a discussion of the question of *negro suffrage*, by a gentleman of ability and prominence in the State. His name would give weight to his arguments, but he prefers as we do, that they should be presented upon their own merits.

We unhesitatingly declare our decided opposition to his views. We are however, open to conviction, yet the reasons to our mind against negro suffrage, are, at least in the present stage of the discussion, so overwhelming we cannot resist them. The reasons for its discussion, are however, strong. First, it is a matter of deep public concern to the South, and cannot be blinked if we were so disposed. The extensive circulation of Northern and radical abolition papers in the South, forbid its being kept down. Secondly, the refusal of the Southern press to discuss it would be used with damage to the South, both in and out of Congress. Thirdly, the question had better be coolly considered and met promptly, before it is forced upon us.

WE LEARN THAT THE PEOPLE of Orange are intensely anxious that the Hon. *Wm A. Graham* should represent them in the State Convention. We hazard nothing in saying, that no one man in the State, is looked to by all parties with so much interest and anxiety to be a member of that body as he is. His great wisdom, prudence and ability, his thorough acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities of that body, his conservative temper and principles, his undoubted loyalty to the United States government and his devotion to North Carolina all render his election to the Convention not only important but necessary.

What hinders? We learn that some time ago, being embraced in the fourteen exceptions of President Johnson's proclamation, he applied for a pardon. We have heard nothing from it or him since. Has he yet obtained an answer to his petition? If not, why not? What lies in the way? We feel quite sure there can be no impediment in him. Nor can we bring ourselves to believe that Gov. Holden has presented any impediment if he could. What then is the matter?

From what we have casually heard, we are inclined to the belief that Gov. Graham's position during the last months of his Senatorship, has been grossly misinterpreted and by consequence misrepresented. Remarks which have come to our own ears, satisfy us that his position has been misunderstood. We are confident that if President Johnson could know the truth and the whole truth, he would at once sign his pardon.

THE RE-UNION OF THE Northern and Southern Churches, is becoming a matter of general interest. We have placed in our columns to day three articles in reference to the Methodist, the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. I would seem the Episcopal Church would experience but little difficulty, in effecting a re-union, never having been disturbed much on the negro question. There is however some doubt expressed in some quarters. The Presbyterian Church will find it still harder to effect a re-union. So will it be with the Baptist Church. Looking at the breach between the two Methodist Churches, as it now appears, it looks impossible. We beg the reader to make some abatement in the picture drawn of the M. E. Church North, by the New York *News*. That paper is too rabid to tell the truth as it ought to be done, yet the case is bad enough. The division of the Methodist Church was not effected by the simple questions of anti-slavery and pro-slavery, but because the North held that it was the prerogative of the Church to meddle with questions purely political and which belonged to Cæsar. The Southern Methodist Church held, still holds and ever will hold, that it is the duty of the Churches to "render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and to God the things which are God's."

THE SHOTS OF THE *Standard* who fling such impotent missiles at the *Sentinel*, must "tarry at Jericho till their beards be grown."

NAKED GENIUS IS MUCH talked of, petted and praised. We like *genius*, but we like also to see the gentleman well clad.

Laughable if not Worse.

On the 26th ult, the *Standard* made a furious attack upon the Mississippi Convention and Gov. Sharkey and their actings and doings in general, closing as follows:

"If this is all that is to be expected of Gov. Sharkey, he is a miserable failure. At an early day he and his administration will end in scorn and contempt. He will blight the prospects of the South, he will destroy his own State, and cause the iron heel of military power to grind her suffering citizens through long years of bitter repentance.

The duty of Gov. Sharkey was to assist the loyal citizens of the State of Mississippi, to form a Constitution that would be acceptable to the next Congress. If there is a loyal man in his Convention, no symptoms of his existence are visible. There is not a member of the next Congress who would not scorn to touch his ordinances. There is not a member of the next Congress who would not be offended by the manner in which these ordinances are crowded into the convention, while its members are yet standing with their hats on and before they are seated. For the sake of restoration President Johnson has bared his arm against the furious fanaticism of the North, and this is the cold uncharitable return, &c."

Well, now it seems that on the 24th, two days before the above article appeared, Gov. Sharkey sent to the Convention, a telegram from President Johnson congratulating their prompt and successful action, which was published in the *Sentinel* of yesterday's date.

The *Sentinel* had before warned the *Standard* as to the haste and probable injustice with which it had assailed Gov. Sharkey and the Convention.

That Convention adjourned on the 24th, *sine die* having finished their work, and for which they had been complimented by the President. Now mark what the *Standard* of yesterday says:

"We are delighted to see that the Mississippi Convention has finished its labors and adjourned. They passed the necessary emancipation ordinances and received the warm congratulations of President Johnson for their prompt and decisive action. Well done for Mississippi.

Perhaps we ought to take this opportunity to correct an error that the *Sentinel* and *Record* have fallen into. They both state that the *Standard* was rather too hasty in denouncing the Convention, when the President approves their action.—Never were two honest papers more mistaken. *We claim that our notice of their mistakes and our censures, put them upon the right track, turned them from the error of their ways, and caused them to adopt such measures as met the hearty approval of the President.*"

Well it may be so, and may be not, for it seems that the President's telegram was read in the Convention and that body actually adjourned, *sine die* two days before the *Standard's* article appeared in Raleigh.

WE OBSERVE THAT the Newbern *Times* publishes a Card signed by U. H. Ritch and others calling for a County Convention to nominate candidates for the State Convention, who will truly represent the views of the people. The *Times* rather pitches into the new movement, and intimates that there is a new party in process of formation. The *Times* must be in error. We apprehend that the signers of the Card are all Union men, but they happen not to agree with others that the men already selected are the best men. We suggested some time ago, that there were enough of the old guard left in Craven to represent it. Perhaps Mr. Ritch and others think so too. We regret the withdrawal of Mr. Wadsworth. Mr. Chadwick we suppose is of the right stamp. We know him to be a clever man.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE FROM the Richmond *Times* appears on our fourth page, well adapted to the times. The quotations from Vattel are in point, and commend themselves to the consideration of the authorities and people of this country.

BISHOP COXE, OF NEW [illegible]ON REUNION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In giving the Bishop of Georgia's views, we give the following extract from Bishop Coxe's Diocesan Address:

The question arises as to the restoration of legislative unity with our brethren of the South.—Essential unity has never been for a minute suspended; and now, it seems to me, that nearly all questions between us and them will be settled by the calling of the roll of the Convention, and by their appearing and answering to their names.—The case of the Bishop of Alabama, elected and consecrated during the war, admits of no doubt and presents no great difficulty. The validity of his consecration is acknowledged; but certain measures will be necessary, as in the case of Bishop Seabury, who was consecrated in Scotland, to give the new Bishop a canonical position. In due time, we cannot doubt our Southern brethren will all be found again in their places, and how shall they be received? Can there be any question? How was it in the day when all Israel was restored to David? "Shall there be any man put to death this day in Israel?" If our brethren have erred, surely they have suffered; if any punishment is yet to meted out to them, let us rejoice that the State, and not the Church, is the minister of wrath. It is our blessed privilege to forgive, and as Christians, at least, to remember no more what we committed to God's arbitration, and what, in His Providence, is settled and gone by. On the great National questions that divided us no man felt more deeply, nobody acted more conscientiously than myself. I felt that there could be but one issue to the war consistent with truth and justice, the cause of humanity and of our holy religion. But, I trust, such convictions were not polluted by resentful impulses, nor by worse instincts of revenge, hatred and malice. And now, when all is over, what can a Christian find within him but a warm revival of old affections and friendships, and a longing for the old fraternal counsels and communing. Let the power of our religion be seen and felt by all our countrymen. Let us address ourselves to the new and trying emergencies created by the new condition of things in the Southern States. Let us feel that such is the highest service we can now render to our country, and that it is in our power, as a church, to do more perhaps, than others in this way. And as Nature has begun already to cover over the red fields of war with her peaceful harvests and her refreshing verdure, so let Grace mantle the past with charity, and make the infirmities of men give place to the fruits of the Spirits.

For the Sentinel.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

I purpose to advocate this measure. The views which I shall present must necessarily be very general, yet I fear they will be drawn out too far for newspaper reading. The difficulty is in getting a hearing at all. The subject is usually disposed of in a huff and with an oath at the ingenuity of the proposition. Of argument and wise debate we have had absolutely none, that has gone deeper than the skin. Men are taking their positions without looking behind them or before them. Let those who hope to be members of the Convention be adjured and forewarned, not to pledge themselves too obstinately and too inconsiderately on this question. Let them not forget that no people have ever yet been able to serve at once their passions and their interests. What we need now is an adequate appreciation of the wants of the present and of the problems of the future. In this too-fold light I venture to offer some calm reflections.

I. The primary, paramount want of the moment with North Carolina, as with the whole South, is a speedy, quiet, cordial restoration of our relations to the general Government. It should be speedy, because delay, under military rule, is galling and oppressive. It should be quiet, because we need repose from all strife. We need all our reviving energies, not for the arena of politics, but for the urgent labors of the field and the workshop. It should be cordial and in good faith, else it can not be permanent. This is best of all, and brings all other political good with it. Vain are all our hopes, and worse than vain also are all the lessons of the past, with its outpouring of blood and treasure, if the sections are to continue, in an attitude of watchful hostility.

"They stand aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs that had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between."

These, then, are the essential conditions of a happy restoration. What is to be done, let it be done quickly, quietly, cordially and in good faith.

Now I submit to the candid judgment of every intelligent observer, whether, in view of the situation, these conditions can be fulfilled unless we yield the principle of negro suffrage in some form?

And here there meets us, in the fore-front of the discussion, a general consideration of the highest weight. I allude to the deep and radical revolution in the character of our Government, which has been consummated by the result of the recent conflict, and which renders it necessary that we have a care, in the re-adjustment of our affairs, to the wishes or even caprices of the Northern people. We impose upon ourselves by words when we speak of events, for the last four years in the South as a revolution, as though we had already passed through the deep waters and were about again to tread firm ground in the old paths. The attempt to establish the right of secession by arms is not revolution. War is not revolution While laws, customs, institutions and sovereignty remain in tact, there is no revolution, no matter what there may be of turbulence or bloodshed. And all these continued as they had been with us, since the fathers fell asleep, until our armies surrendered. From that moment a revolution set in, or rather, was accomplished. Our constitutional federation system was translated into an absolute government of the numerical majority, of which the conservative principle is naked force, no compromise.—The national supremacy over States, as well as citizens, is established upon the firmest basis, and its own discretion, backed by arms, has become the measure and bound of its powers. We are a nation, not as compact in form nor as homogeneous in interest—but as thoroughly and essentially in theory and in fact as France. This organic change in the character of our government is alluded to as a simple fact—not with vain regret or complaint. Indeed as it has been the *vexatio quaestio* of our history and was the great underlying issue in the recent conflict, it is fit there should be an end of the controversy. Nor is it altogether without comfort to reflect, that some of the most respectable minds in the country, have always thought the relation of the States to the central authority would be really improved by the vital change, which has now at length been fully consummated. Our business is rather to recognize that change and to accept in good faith the duties which it imposes. We must recognize that the government is now the government of the dominant section. We must recognize that the will of the dominant section is to be ultimately the supreme law of us all. That will may encounter an occasional or temporary check in the mere organization of the government—in one or the other of the departments—or reason, justice and truth, aided by a free and noble press, may for a time stay the current of aggression, but in the end, it must break forth through all and over all, as the breach of waters, and sweep every thing before it. There may be many subjects left for long undisturbed local legislation, but, whenever any of these, in emergent controversies, rise into national importance, as negro suffrage has, that man is deluded with a delusion fit only for a fool, who dreams that he can entrench it safe from attack behind State institutions, or fence it around by State lines, or, by involving State rights, keep it out of the arena of national politics under a nationalized system. The right and obligations of Massachusetts to inquire into the qualifications of electors in N. C. is as complete, and felt as warmly, as the right and obligation of Currituck to know who votes in Cherokee. But our actual case is worse. We are not only the weaker section of a consolidated republic. We are subjugated also. We are held to have forfeited all rights whether as States or as individuals, by foul revolt—whatever may be the status of those States which have kept their loyalty, the rights of conquest, concurring with the principle now fundamentally inherent in our government, render our fate and our duty alike too clear for argument. A necessity is laid upon us, as it is also due to our peace, safety and progress, to assimilate our institutions and our legislation to the will of the dominant section. This may be humiliating, but it is wise. Wisdom is better than pride.

Now the question recurs—a question of fact—are the Northern people for negro suffrage? There is scarcely room for two opinions here. The imagination is I know, that the Republican party is destined to a halt on this rock and go to pieces. Let us not deceive ourselves. That party was never more united or more exultant. It has the run, so to say, of the Northern minds. It can involve not only popular ideas and popular principles, but the prestige also of unprecedented success—success in twice carrying the Presidency under great disadvantage to itself—success in the realization of its cherished dogma—successes chiefly, in the late gigantic war. And the Republican party is almost to a man for negro suffrage. Political conventions may occasionally blink the question, as they are apt to do all new issues—but look at the organs of public opinion at the North—the press, the pulpit, the churches. The truth is, that in the highly mercurial and active, though superficial minds of the North, negro suffrage will prove incalculably stronger as a party measure, than the abolition question ever was. If we shut our eyes to the truth now, we will open them at no distant day to our sorrow.

But Pres. Johnson is opposed to negro suffrage. This is saying too much. He has never gone so far. The most that he has done is to hold that it is a matter for State regulation. This is sound doctrine. But how it is to do us much good, needs proof. If he be really opposed to the proposition, and is determined to stand out in his opposition, will it amount in the end to any thing more than a mere check? Congress, which is the direct and responsible organ of Northern sentiment, can do the work by simply doing nothing. In that case we are left indefinitely where we are now—in a Territorial condition under military license. Meanwhile the agitation will go on with its bitter fruits, till we are forced to accept the measure in its most odious form. Is it expected that the President will break with his party for our sakes? Let us not be too sure of that, nor too confident that it would be for our good, if he even did it, it might end in the President having no party at all. Remember Tyler. We can not doubt Mr Johnson's sympathy with the South. His temper and policy are eminently conciliatory. There are immense advantages which we may easily turn to account or foolishly throw away. But when we reckon upon his private opinion in regard to negro suffrage, on upon his inclination to break with his party on that issue, or upon the benefits of such a rupture, if accomplished, we reckon, it seems to me, without evidence or rather against evidence. It does not appear but what the President would be personally well pleased if the States conceded negro suffrage with some just restrictions. And it is almost certain that such a step would remove a great embarrassment out of the path before him, and give a check mate to the opposition which menace his policy of readjustment. Viewed, then, on whatever side we please, in reference to the master want of resuming our functions as a State, we are forced to the conclusion, that we must either make the concession of negro suffrage while we can in some way suitable to ourselves, or run the hazard of remaining for an indefinite period under the rule of the sword. In reference to the interests of the future, the measure may be defended on principle.

B.

Sept. 1865.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

Were it not that, of late, wonders have become so common that common things are wonders, we would profess some surprise at the extraordinary apostacy of the Church of Christ in a nation boasting unparalleled attainments in piety and enlightment. The minister of the gospel is no longer the embassador of the Prince of Peace.—His furious grimaces, and knocks, and terrible sputterings of imprecation, all reveal him an emissary of strife, of death, of anarchy. He has trampled love under foot, he has thrown away the olive, he grasps a sword and valiantly waving it far from the battle field, shouts for "blood." As far as his preaching is concerned, "faith in God" is an obsolete doctrine, and faith in the negro is the key-stone of his religious arch, the doctrine by which his church stands or falls. The old idea, that church and state should be kept apart for the benefit of both, has vanished with the republicanism of the Government, and those who once quoted with emphasis, "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loose his own soul?" now set forth by their example, "What will it profit a man if he gain a thousand souls and lose his own darling hobby?"

Take the Methodist Church in our midst as an illustration of this corruption of Christianity.—That church is pre-eminently responsible for the recent war with its ruin and desolation. Its hands are imbrued with blood; its banner is bespattered with blood, its very Bible is defaced with blood, its gospel has been an anathema of blood its hosannahs have been thanksgivings for blood; and that not the sanctifying blood of Christ, but the blood of Northern and Southern men slain in fratricidal conflict. Even yet it thirsts for blood. The military are satisfied; the politicians are satisfied; but the Church pants for vengeance, unrelenting vengeance. It pronounces whatever tends to free the slave and enslave his master, good, proper, glorious; whatever tends to hinder the same, bad, outrageous, unpardonable. One might justly infer from the ceaseless declamations of its clergy about the negro, that he—poor wooly headed fellow—had been declared by a new dispensation their ministering angel, to guard them from sin on earth, and introduce them to eternal mansions in Heaven.—But the strangest of all strange things is that these men now have the impudence to discuss the terms upon which they would allow the Southern Methodist Church to unite with them, a Church they once drove from their embrace as a leper, whose every subsequent offer of amity they spurned, against whom they aimed their deadliest blows during the war, stealing her houses of worship, imprisoning her ministers and slaughtering her sons. The Southern Church is weak and wounded, but too devoted to her Master to dishonor herself and Him by such an alliance. She has a reforming work to do. It is to check fanaticism, indicate the divinity of religion, save the souls of men. A serpent in wisdom, a dove in harmlessness, in no respects a hyena, it is for her to preach Christ crucified in opposition to the negro deified. Letting parties alone and exhibiting the spirit of peace, she may yet be the means of preserving American Christianity from total apostacy.

We understand that at the approaching General Conference, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, removing all sectional features from its discipline, declaring its loyalty to the Government, will take the field in every State of the Union, as a distinct organization, frowning upon every effort to make its ministers the pimps of a party, resolved to be true to its Bridegroom and guilty of no adulterous intimacy with mammon.—*New York News.*

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* says:

The pardon of so many wealthy rebels who get possession of all their property is interfering very much with the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. Most of those pardoned owned large plantations which were either abandoned or confiscated and turned over to the Bureau. Many of these plantations have been divided into small tracts of forty and fifty acres each, and given to the freedmen to cultivate for their support.

Many of these settlements will have to be abandoned, unless the owners will allow the freedmen to remain, which is doubtful.

ACCIDENT ON THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.—We learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, during the prevalence of the heavy storm which passed over this city and State, a portion of the Staunton river bridge, on the line of the Danville railroad, was washed away, thereby requiring an extra force from this end of the line to put it in order. In a day or two everything will be again righted, when, we hope, no further mishap will occur. In the meantime, we are pleased to state, no interruption will occur in the running of the trains.—*Pet. Index.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOLD PENCIL AND PEN LOST.

LOST on Tuesday la[illegible] between the Baptist C[illegible] and the residence of Thomas Branch, E[illegible] a gold Papeel and Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Editor of the Sentinel.

Raleigh, Sept. 1 2t 3t.

IMPORTANT

TO Coopers, Laborers and Tar Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, has issued sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next, for contracts to make barrels, melt, strain, fill and head up barrels, and to transport on the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds:

Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1,500 barrels, to be delivered at Clayton Depot, distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Bailey's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Earpsboro', O'Neal's District, 2,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing Ingram's District, 1,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 3,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 18 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Johnson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles.

Proposals will be received for any portion of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot. Or any one or more particular beds, while Dimsey may propose to take the whole job at any particular price for the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine staves, put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by driving in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one-third part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or under the estimate, the contract will be equitably adjusted when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not their bids have been accepted by calling at my store on Fayetteville Street the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H AVERA.
Agent for Pub. Treas. of North Carolina.
Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address Smithfield, N. C.

NOTE.—Where there are two places of delivery named for any bid, bidders for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.
Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865 22-tsep12.

THE POST OFFICE BEING FOR THE present up stairs, and therefore inconvenient, a small flag displayed at the window will indicate when it is open. No flag, that it is shut.

A. MILLER, P. M.
Raleigh, Aug 30, 1865.
☞ City papers copy.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh—
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Paint Brushes.
Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Stocks and Dies, Files and Borax.
A general assortment of IRON and STEEL.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in great variety.
D. T. CARRAWAY.
Aug 30 2T 3t With Hart & Lewis.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.
For particulars, see Circular, or address
REV. C. B RIDDICK,
21 Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, which will be promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.
Newbern, N. C., Aug 28, 1865 21 2w pd.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper of the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON T. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 30, 1865 tf-pd.

JENKINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
In TEAS only,
Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old friends and others, that they continue to furnish as heretofore, a superior article of Tea, in their convenient and secure style of metallic packages, containing quarter, half, and one pound each, in caddies and original half chests.

Orders by mail promptly executed. Terms cash.
August 25, 1865.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—We learn that Mr. Bowen has withdrawn from this House, and it is now conducted by Messrs. Randall & Co. It is a popular house and is doing a good business.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE.—Under the management of Col. Hope, this long established and well known house, has never done better than now. Indeed we believe all our Hotels are doing well.

We are glad to find that the trip to Kittrell's Springs has greatly improved and invigorated Gov. Holden. He is again busily at work.

Our people every where so far as we know, embrace the earliest opportunity to show their fidelity to the government. A friend from Greene County writes us.

"On Saturday the 26th, inst. was the first day in Greene for enrolling the voters and administering the amnesty oath. I filled up the certificate and oaths and administered the oath to 188 persons in 4½ hours. Pretty good work was'nt it?

Messrs. H. H. Best, H. F. Granger, B. J. Best and J. F. Jones were the J. P's that certified to the amnesty, alternating, two having signed each certificate."

We have just to hand the *Card* of our old friend *James Rumley* of Carteret, announcing himself as a candidate for the approaching Convention. Carteret County could not commit its interests in the Convention to a better man We presume he will be elected almost by acclamation.

H. M. Waugh, Esq., of Surry County states to the *Standard* his surprise at hearing that charges of disloyalty were freely made here against the good people of this State. He repels the charge indignantly and assures the public that "the people of Surry and the adjoining counties are yielding the most cheerful and submissive obedience to all the requirements of the governments, both State and National."

Ralph P. Buxton and Duncan G. McRae of Cumberland have declared themselves candidates for the State Convention.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.—We learn that Mr. Thomas Reynolds has received the appointment of Postmaster at Warrenton, N. C. Mr. R. is a gentleman universally esteemed, and no appointment could give more satisfaction to the people of Warren than this one.—*Pet. Index.*

North Carolina exports 100,000 bushels of peanuts per annum. So says an exchange.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is one firm in Springfield which makes fifteen hundred pistols a week.

There are over sixty vessels at the Brooklyn (New York) Navy Yard, including many being built and undergoing repairs.

The total amount of cotton received in Mobile since the Union occupation is 11,000 bales.

JUDGE PERKINS.—The Philadelphia *Press* says the reported murder of the Hon. John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana, is contradicted. He is safe in Mexico, but was robbed of $200 in gold and two of his guides were killed.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.—Seventy cadets from West Point have, by a recent order, received lieutenancies in the regular army, and, in accordance with military regulations, will each receive three months leave, after which they will report to their proper stations.

The Washington *Star* contradicts the statement that the regular army will number 125,000 men. It says the official record shows but 43,909, including general and staff officers.

At Jersey City they have held a meeting to take precautionary measures against the approach of the cholera, and passed resolutions to remove garbage and preserve the cleanliness of the place.

The present population of London is 3,015,494, of the borough of Liverpool 476,388, city of Manchester 865,930.

Elections of delegates to State Conventions will take place in Alabama, August 31; in North Carolina, September 4; Georgia, October 4.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Gentlemen just from Washington, in a position likely to know, state that the striking out of the names of General Lee and James A. Seddon from the specifications and charges against Captain Wirz was done at the earnest solicitation of Grant, President Johnson concurring."

The cholera having finished its work in Alexandria, has departed.

A farmer in Michigan clears $5,000 by one hundred acres of peppermint.

Vanderbilt and Stewart are building the new hotel at Saratoga. It will be a palace.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.—The New England cotton mills are extending their operations as fast as the supply of hands permits. Some of the largest corporations have their agents in Lancashire, England, for procuring operatives, the supply in this country being inadequate. We hear of large new cotton factories being projected one requiring an outlay of $1,250,000.

THE LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY.—This body met in Harrisonburg, Virginia, on the 16th. The subject which excited the most interest was the relations of the Presbyterian Church in the South to those in the North, from whom they separated. The committee having this matter in hand presented two reports, agreeing in sentiment, but differing much in length and particularity. The more elaborate one read, though not written, by Colonel Preston, representative of the Lexington Church, was, after considerable amendment, adopted. From this it appears that the great fault found with the Northern General Assembly is its violation of a principle of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, in one place stated thus: "Synods and councils are to handle and conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are *not to intermeddle with civil affairs* which concern the Commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary." The General Assembly in the United States required all its members to submit to their ecclesiastical interpretation of the doctrine of State Rights and of slavery. This change of a religious body into a political meeting necessitated the withdrawal of the Southern part of the Presbyterian Church, and the continued political character of that professedly ecclesiastical body prevents a re union,

LATEST NEWS.

Mr. Harris has again laid us under obligations for late papers.

President Johnson has issued his proclamation removing all restrictions on trade with the Southern States after the 1st of September.

The Wirz trial continues and Messrs. Schade and Baker have again consented to defend him.

The trial of Mr. Davis it is said would certainly be before a U. S. District Court, but the place is not designated.

Gov. Brough of Ohio died on the 29th.

Gen. Thomas has seriously reprimanded Col. Blackburn and Mr. Quin for beating Gen. Wheeler.

Judge Jones of Alabama, has been arrested by the U S. authorities and bound over.

Jno. P. Branch, Thomas Branch, James R Branch, G. W. Bolling, A. Kevan and Jno. Kevan of Petersburg have been pardoned.

Up to this time 8000 petitions for pardon have been sent to the President.

Jno. Kirk has been appointed Post Master at Concord, N. C.

The latest news from Europe brings intelligence of the arrival of the Great Eastern.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN O. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.
Sept. 2 3, Louisburg.
9 10, Tar River, at Banks'.
16 17, Person Circuit.
23 24, Orange " "
30 Oct. 1, Wake " at Rolesville.
Oct. 7 8 Raleigh.

N. F. REID, P. E.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7 40 P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6 00 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50 P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25 "
" Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25 A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00 "
" Greensboro,	1.05 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

GEORGE R. WILSON.
AUCTION AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
11 Campbell's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. | P. S. Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
August 26-2w*

W. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28, 1865. 18-3mpd

ALFRED R BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,
ALSO, FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of Other Stocks,
28 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20-tf.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.
Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and is a good seamstress To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the SENTINEL immediately.
August 26, 1865-1w

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,
Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.
79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.
Aug. 25-tf.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT B. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24-tsep20.

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction, at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. K. FERRELL,
August 26 tds. Steward.

LADY TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to
C. B RIDDICK.
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attorn's at Law—Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold Watches,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 24 2t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a forphysician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Maderia, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also, a very fine Piano, BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865.-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather
BAKER COWPER & CO.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattrass to fit; One large Hair Mattrass; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice sett of White French China, (Dinner and Tea,) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight day Clock.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, August 26, 1865.-3t

For Sale.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil, Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines, and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1865. 3t

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,
AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,
LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises,
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 42. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *vide act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw0w [n]

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 14.

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E. McIver, 28th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Gen'l M. D. HARDIN.
HENRY A. HALE,
Aug. 25-1w Capt. & A. A. G.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7-tf

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.,
au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(*Near old County Wharf,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month, and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW-BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14,—tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 21—3m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
MERCHANTS,
No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
P. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-3m.

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the
HAT BUSINESS,
No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 15-1m*

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

THE SONGS OF OLD.

The songs of old! How deep a spell
Lies in the old familiar words,
Once sung by those we loved so well,
In other days, in happier years;
Visions of hope long passed away,
Come o'er the heart so lone and cold,
And Memory asks, oh, where are they
Who sweetly sung the songs of old?

Where are they? Some in silence sleep
Beneath the mournful yew tree's gloom;
Others, within the soundless deep
Have early found an ocean tomb;
Dim are the eyes that gently shone,
The once warm heart lies still and cold,
And hushed for aye, forever gone,
The voice that sung the songs of old.

Where are they? On some foreign strand
For many a weary day they roam;
Cheerless they tread the stranger's land,
From friends afar, afar from home.
Do they not long to join once more
The joyous dance, the social throng,
And mingle, as in days of yore,
Their voices in the olden song?

Fondly the heart still loves to linger
Amid the ruins of the past,
Tracing, with fancy's fairy finger,
Visions too beautiful to last;
Bringing to Memory's eye again
The long lost friends, the cherished ones
Waking the past with some sad strain,
Some well remembered olden song.

"THE hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity." In heathen Rome alone do we read that the conqueror slaughtered his vanquished adversary in the Arena. *"Væ victis"* should have no place in our vocabulary. In the prize ring, when a battle has been fairly fought, and an antagonist knocked down, the victor should bind up his wound, wash away the blood, send him home in his carriage, and dine with him the next day. This is Anglo-Saxon—this is manly—shows pluck.

We will try to bear our calamities with dignity; for we are men. Having accepted the wager of battle, we abide its result. But we do protest against the course of a portion of the Northern press. Why should they, after the conflict is over, publish articles, and pile Pelion on Ossa, in the shape of diatribes, blackening the character, and crying out for the blood of those who have led us to battle. The war is over, and surely, as General SICKLES said in his speech last 4th of July, "If the men who fought the South can forgive them, those who have staid at home should be willing." As for our military leaders in the late war, we have no fear for them. Generals GRANT and SHERMAN have pledged *their honor in arms, their sacred word as soldiers*, that they shall not be molested.

That learned writer, Vattel, one of the highest and most universally accepted authorities on the Law of Nations, says, page 424: "A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must, necessarily, be considered as transformed, and constituting, at least for the time, two separate bodies—two distinct societies."

"Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State, and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in conflict, and being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms. This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war, those maxims of justice, humanity, moderation and honor, forming the international code, are strictly to be observed in every civil war.—For the same reasons which render these maxims a matter of obligation between nation and nation, it becomes equally and even more necessary in the unhappy circumstances of two incensed parties lacerating their common country. * * *

Whenever, therefore, a numerous body of men think they have a right to resist the *sovereign*, and feel themselves in a condition to appeal to the sword, the war ought to be carried on by the contending parties in the same manner as by two contending nations, and they ought to leave open the same means for preventing its being carried to outrageous extremities, *and for the restoration of peace.*" So wrote the great Vattel.

Yes, *the restoration of peace*, that is what we and the whole country ask. Every Virginian regards it now as his sacred duty to put forth his most earnest efforts to restore Virginia's prosperity and former *status*. And no where will President Johnson find a more cordial support in his policy of conciliation and reconstruction than in the Old Dominion.—*Richmond Times.*

Crime of Magnetism---A Curious Charge.

The readers of Hawthorne will remember the fanciful idea of the author in the "House of Seven Gables," whereby young Maule, the carpenter, holds a malign magnetic influence over the beautiful Alice Pyncheon. A similar case in real life has occurred in France lately, if the statement of a correspondent of the London *Times* may be believed:

"An extraordinary and I believe an unprecedented case has just been tried at the Assize Court of the Var. A young man of twenty-four, named Castellan, presented himself at the house of a respectable farmer named Hughes, and pretending to be deaf and dumb, obtained supper and a night's lodging. In the morning he persuaded the farmer's daughter, a modest girl of twenty six, to run away with him, and the indictment alleged that he obtained an irresistible influence over her entirely by means of magnetism. The moment she came to her senses she was filled with remorse, but whenever he magnetised her she was a mere instrument in his hands, and submitted to whatever he told her. Three doctors of Toulon gave their opinion in accordance with that of Dr. Tardieu, of Paris, and many other medical men of the highest reputation, that it is possible, by means of what is called magnetism, to obtain such influence over a young girl as completely to annihilate her will. Castellan boasted of his magnetic power while standing at the bar, and offered to magnetise the presiding Judge. He actually tried to magnetise the Procureur Imperial, and frightened him so much that he angrily ordered the prisoner to lower his eyes. Being found guilty by the jury, he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment with hard labor."

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, as soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press &c., in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary, moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; its absurdity and impracticability of the State rights doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *status* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the founders of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of unity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refreshment and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number.

W. E. PELL, Sec.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street. Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Loyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, A.D.C. with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Du Pre, A.D.C. with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.